IN THE SPECIFICATION:

Please replace the original paragraph on page 6, lines 13-18, with the following paragraph, which shows the changes to be made:

Fig. 1 is a circuit diagram of an embodiment of the crystal oscillator circuit in accordance with the present invention;

Fig. 2 is ~~an internal~~ a circuit diagram of ~~ECL circuitry~~ a simplified oscillator circuit applied to the first embodiment of the crystal oscillator circuit in accordance with the present invention;

Fig. 3 is an internal circuit diagram of ~~a simplified oscillator circuit~~ ECL circuitry applied to the first embodiment of the crystal oscillator circuit in accordance with the present invention;

Please replace the original paragraph on page 7, lines 12-15, with the following paragraph, which shows the changes to be made:

A first embodiment of a crystal oscillator circuit in accordance with the present invention is shown in Figs. 1 to 3 with Fig. 1 showing the crystal oscillator circuit, Fig. 2 showing ~~an internal circuit diagram of the ECL circuitry~~ a simplified oscillator circuit, and Fig. 3 showing ~~a simplified oscillator circuit~~ an internal circuit diagram of the ECL circuitry.

Please replace the original paragraph on page 8, lines 17-20, with the following paragraph, which shows the changes to be made:

Since the pull-down resistors in this case are the dividing resistors 9a1 and 9a2 connected in series, the DC current can be made small by increasing the total resistance thereof (to 160Ω), in a similar manner to the conventional art. Heating is therefore suppressed and the the operation of the ECL is stabilized. Note that in this case, reference characters 6 and 9b denote a feed back resistor and a pull down resistor, respectively.

Please replace the original paragraph on page 9, lines 17-25, with the following paragraph, which shows the changes to be made:

With the frequency-switching oscillator of the present invention, the emitters of a first transistor Tr1 and a second transistor Tr2 are connected in common and are grounded through a constant-current source I, as shown in Fig. 5. The configuration is such that the collectors of the transistors Tr1 and Tr2 are connected to the power source Vcc and the input terminals A and B are provided for applying signals of opposite phases to the bases of those transistors. In addition, there are the output terminals C and D which obtain signals of opposite phases from the emitters of the third transistor Tr3 and the fourth transistor Tr4 that are connected to the first transistor Tr1 and the second transistor Tr2. Note that in this case, ~~a~~ reference characters R1 and R2 denotes bias resistors.

Please replace the original paragraph on page 10, lines 1-4, with the following paragraph, which shows the changes to be made:

Bias resistors 30a and 30b are connected to the terminals A and B of the scillation amplifier 28, and also to a power source ~~Vbb~~ Vcc. Note that these bias resistors 30a and 30b set the bias voltages at the bases of Tr1 and Tr2, in accordance with the dividing resistor ratio with the resistors R1 and R2 within the oscillation ECL.